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THE KEYSTONE

# Defender

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STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

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## ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS AND WEATHER

(Based on National Research Council Report)

FROM THE beginning of time, man has looked beyond the field of meteorology in the hope of finding some explanation for the vagaries of weather. Many inventions of man—gunpowder, radio, airplanes, and television—have been blamed for changes in weather and climate. It is only natural that atomic and thermonuclear explosions, being among the most dramatic achievements of mankind, would come in for their share of the blame.

There seems to have been an increase in unusual and undesirable weather in the past decade. When submitted to rigorous statistical tests, these apparent abnormalities do not exceed the limits that can be expected by chance and are consistent with accepted meteorological principles involving large-scale (hemispheric) weather patterns which could not be directly affected by the explosions. The failure to detect statistically significant changes in the weather during the first ten years of the atomic age is no proof that physically significant changes have not been produced by the explosions, but it does show that a careful physical analysis of the effects of atomic and thermonuclear explosions on the atmosphere must be made.

The energy of even a thermonuclear explosion is small when compared to most large-scale weather processes. Moreover, it is known that much of this energy is expended in ways that cannot directly affect the atmosphere.

Even the fraction of the energy which is directly added to the atmosphere is added in a rather inefficient manner from the standpoint of affecting the weather. Meteorologists and others acquainted with the prob-

lem are readily willing to dismiss the possibility that the energy released by the explosions can have any important direct effect on the weather processes. However, there remains the possibility that the explosion will serve as a trigger mechanism to divert some much larger natural store of energy from the path it would otherwise have followed.

Three general means by which this might be accomplished have been considered:

1. The debris thrown into the air by the explosion may have some catalytic effect on the behavior of clouds and thereby change the regime of cloudiness or precipitation over wide areas.

2. The radioactive nature of the debris will change the electrical conductivity of the air, and this may have some effect on more directly observable meteorological phenomena.

3. The debris thrown into the stratosphere by the explosion may interfere with the passage of solar radiation and thereby serve to decrease the temperature of the earth.

Our present knowledge of atmospheric physics makes difficult a final authoritative evaluation of any of these possibilities.

The results of studies and experiments conducted by various organizations show the following:

1. The debris which has been thrown up into the atmosphere by past detonations was found to be ineffective as a cloud-seeding agent. Since the techniques for testing nucleating efficiency are not entirely satisfactory, the condensation and freezing nuclei produced by nuclear explosions and their effect on the for-

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"It is understandably difficult to get people excited about CD when the nation is at peace. And those who seek to stimulate interest in the matter are sometimes accused of sensationalism. The risk of being so accused must be run by all who believe in preparedness, whether for war or for any other foreseeable experience. The plain fact is that *the time to be concerned about CD is precisely when the nation is at peace.* After the dam has burst, it is already too late to establish a system for rescuing families from the river valley."

—WILKES-BARRE TIMES LEADER  
(editorial)

## HOME WARNING DEVICE

THE Federal Civil Defense Administration announced recently that a new internal warning system that could alert Americans at home and at work in the event of an enemy attack has been demonstrated and approved generally by six midwestern electric power companies at Kansas City, Mo.

This system, including the receiving device which is called the National Emergency Alarm Repeater (NEAR), has been developed by Midwest Research Institute of Kansas City under a contract from the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

If and when it is perfected, NEAR could be used to solve one of the major problems of civil defense—how to alert large segments of the population, especially those beyond the range of sirens, to an impending enemy attack.

The alarm receiving device is a small plastic-covered electronic box which can be plugged into any 110-volt outlet in a home, factory, store or office. Once installed, it would give out no sound until civil defense or other authorities gave the order to

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# LOCAL NATURAL DISASTER PLANS

VARIOUS "local" plans of operation under conditions of "natural disaster" are being formulated, many of them excellent.

One of them which has come to our attention was prepared cooperatively by Civil Defense, Red Cross, the Mayor, Chief of Police and Salvation Army. It is a simple plan which places great emphasis on "cooperation."

This plan is not submitted as the "ideal." It is designed for a metropolitan area of about 40 thousand persons, where all "elements" normally concerned with "natural disaster operations" are active. The plan does reflect careful and honest thought and is considered workable.

It is presented here as a source of ideas. Further local and county ideas on the subject, meanwhile, will be welcomed. Address such to *The Keystone Defender*, State Council of Civil Defense, Quakertown.

Here is "Plan of Operation for Natural Disasters, City X":

The State Police and the Weather Bureau transmit warnings of possible disaster conditions to Police Headquarters. State Civil Defense also provides information of a like nature but this is passed through civil defense channels.

Upon receipt of such messages, the Police Department shall transmit the information to the Director of Civil Defense (or one of his alternates), the Chief of Police (or one of his alternates), the Red Cross Disaster Chair-

man (or one of his alternates), and the Mayor (or one of his alternates).

(Each of the above-mentioned officials shall name at least two alternates).

When the Director of Civil Defense receives such a message, he immediately shall alert the members of the Natural Disaster Emergency Board (listed below) and request them to be on a stand-by basis.

The Police Department will continue to keep the above-mentioned four officials aware of developments, and when, in the opinion of these four officials, potential disaster conditions have defined themselves clearly enough so as to pose a real threat to the community, then the Director of Civil Defense shall instruct the members of the Natural Disaster Emergency Board to report immediately to Control Center.

The Natural Disaster Emergency Board shall consist of:

The Mayor (or an alternate).

The Chief of Police (or an alternate).

A Red Cross Official.

A Salvation Army Official.

The Control Center Chief (or an alternate).

The Communications Chief (or an alternate).

The Director of Civil Defense (or an alternate).

After this group congregates at Control Center, the State Police and the Weather Bureau, upon being so requested, will channel all messages concerning developments of the threatening conditions directly to Control Center.

It shall be the responsibility of this Board, and its alone, to decide at what stages in the development of the disaster potential it will be necessary, (1) to alert certain or all personnel charged with natural disaster duties; (2) to give advance public warning to those threatened by the approaching danger; (3) to activate the operational forces, including those of the subcontrol centers.

At such time as the Board determines, the Mayor may declare a state of emergency, and Civil Defense will take over the task of coordinating and directing all the forces involved in natural disaster operation as provided by law. These forces shall include those of Red Cross, Salvation Army, Civil Defense, the manpower and equipment of the City's various departments and whatever manpower is

at the command of the State Employment office.

Because Red Cross is charged with certain specific responsibilities under congressional authority, the Red Cross Chapter House will be activated as well as the Control Center. (Note: The Welfare and Disaster Relief Services Group—the consolidated services of welfare and relief of Salvation Army, Red Cross, and Civil Defense—will work out of the Red Cross Chapter House under the general direction of Control Center.)

The members of the Warden Service and the Auxiliary Police will report to Control Center all damage incidents in their areas. They will be known as Incident Officers in this connection.

There presently is in the process of expansion a group of qualified personnel to be known as the Survey and Disaster Control Service. Individuals of this Service, to be known as coordinators, will be assigned to damage areas as they are defined. It will be a coordinator's responsibility to make an on-the-spot check of the damage area to which he has been assigned, determine the corrective measures to be taken, report his findings to Control Center, and then to direct the forces dispatched to him.

In the post-emergency period it shall be the sole responsibility of Red Cross to "render service to people in need by providing such assistance as food, clothing, shelter, medical care, household furnishings, building and repair of homes, and occupational rehabilitation."

## USE OF GIRL SCOUTS

MRS. PAUL SHALLCROSS, Upper Bucks County Welfare Chief, has devised a training pattern for the Senior Girl Scout Patrol of the Tohickon Church Troop. The basic course includes one meeting a month in Mass Care Center Training.

The girls decide among themselves as to their specific assignments as Manager, Feeding Chief, Lodging Chief, Registration & Inquiry Chief, Clothing Chief, and First Aid Team members. Staff duties in a Mass Care Center are discussed following which an outline listing duties for each job are distributed. The Manager receives a complete copy of each job description.

In May, a planning practice exercise is to be conducted.

### COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

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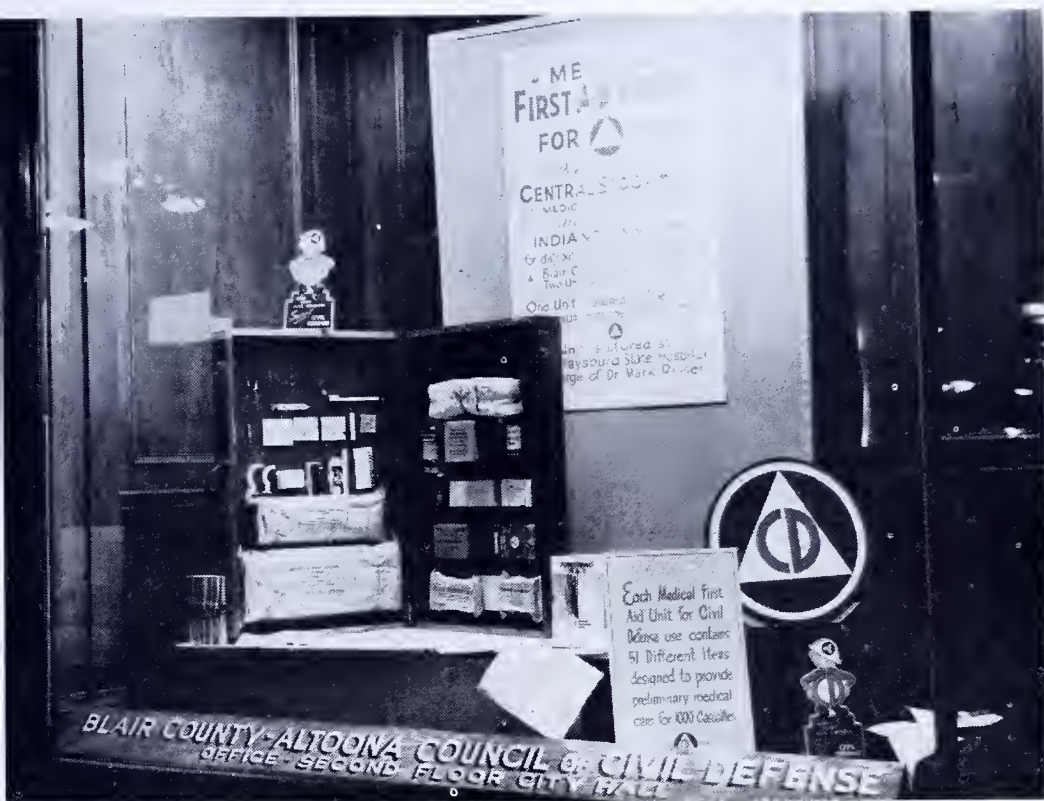
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DR. RICHARD GERSTELL, *Director*

*Free subscriptions to this publication may be obtained by contacting your local civil defense director. Local civil defense directors write to: State Council of Civil Defense, Quakertown, Penna.*



## BLAIR COUNTY-ALTOONA COUNCIL PUBLICIZES MEDICAL PHASE OF CIVIL DEFENSE



The above pictured display is in the window of the Pennsylvania Electric Company on Eleventh Avenue in Altoona, which is the busiest thoroughfare in the city. It is a known fact that more people pass this location each day than any other spot in the business district. The window space has been made available to Civil Defense free of charge by the Penelec Company.

The window is changed monthly, and publicizes a different phase of Civil Defense each month. Responsibility for this display comes under the Public Affairs Division, headed by Mr. George P. Gable, President of the Wm. F. Gable Company, and who is the Civil Defense Deputy Director of Public Affairs; and Mr. Herbert L. Greene, Display Director for the Wm. F. Gable Company, an Altoona department store. Mr. Greene, being the Civil Defense Display Chairman of the Public Affairs Division, is charged with the actual preparation of the window. The display cards are prepared by a professional sign painter, Mr. Jess Smull.

The Display Case pictured above is one of the two cases available from each Area Office for training and display purposes.

## MEDICAL CIVIL DEFENSE CONFERENCE

Two Medical Civil Defense Conferences were held recently for State Department of Health personnel at Norristown.

The meeting was requested by Dr. Berwyn F. Mattison, State Secretary of Health. Dr. Franklin H. Reeder, Medical Director of Region VII, Department of Health, and the Eastern Area Medical Director for the State Council of Civil Defense directed the conferences.

There were 70 registrations and, generally, response to the subject material was excellent. A discussion of "radiological warfare" was led by Frank J. Willard, Jr., with "biological warfare" handled subsequently by Dr. Reeder.

The often neglected subject of "chemical warfare" was another subject for Mr. Willard. He described the chemical substances used in chemical warfare and cited the requirements of

poison gases as (a) highly toxic, (b) easily compressible, (c) cheap raw materials, (d) little corrosive action, (e) relatively stable through an explosion, and (f) stable in storage so that it will not decompose.

George Elias, of Sanitary Engineering, described many of the problems in water waste disposal. He described the efforts of the Bureau of Engineering to keep public supplies going during emergencies. He also discussed the problem of supplying water to fire fighting squads.

"The nurse in disaster" also came under discussion. The treatment of burns was cited as an important field of study. Health aspects were stated further by Muriel K. G. Robinson, D. D. S., of the Dental Department.

General Civil Defense problems and programs and the exact status of Department of Health personnel in Civil Defense emergencies was discussed.

## MEDICAL SOCIETY ISSUES BULLETIN

THE Philadelphia County Medical Society announced recently that beginning in January, 1957, the Civil Defense Committee of that Society will publish a monthly Civil Defense Bulletin.

The Committee there consists of Drs. Melville J. Aston, John G. Hand, Martin R. Krausz, Edward G. Sharp, Chris. J. D. Zafonotis and Harry F. Zinsser. Serving in an advisory capacity are Drs. Edward L. Bortz, Richard A. Kern, E. P. Pendergrass, Isidor S. Ravdin, and Harold G. Scheie.

The new Bulletin, according to this committee, will "provide information on all medical Civil Defense activities." Distribution will be made to administrators of hospitals in the Philadelphia area; principals of the Philadelphia Secondary Schools (who act as administrators of C. D. Emergency Hospitals), key persons in the Civil Defense organization, and interested medical personnel in Philadelphia.

A bibliography for physicians in civil defense matters has also been prepared by the Civil Defense Committee of the Philadelphia Medical Society. The following are cited as basic references:

Principles of Disaster Planning for Hospitals.

Readings in Disaster Planning for Hospitals.

Principles Involved in Management of Mass Casualties (from Military Medicine).

FCDA AG11-1 "Health Services and Special Weapons Defense."

FCDA Publication "National Plan for Civil Defense" 1956.

(Editor's Note: It is suggested that several additions to this bibliography are desirable for Medical Civil Defense in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Included in this category are Information Circulars 68 and 69, State Council of Civil Defense, and Feb. 1955 issue of Pennsylvania's Health, devoted exclusively to Civil Defense.)

## Social Workers' Bulletin

A NEW PUBLICATION, "The Social Worker in Civil Defense," was issued in October, 1956, by the Federal Civil Defense Administration. A basic distribution of these has been made through civil defense channels.

Emphasis is placed on "the importance of maintaining the oldest social institution, the family, as a functioning unit in time of emergency."



# SURVIVAL STEPS FOR INDUSTRY

A GENERAL PLAN for organizing for survival at the workplace was presented recently in the Federal Civil Defense Administration publication "Ten Steps to Industrial Survival."

This publication called for large facilities to prepare for civil defense through their existing organizational structure. It urged close coordination of this structure with local civil defense officials.

The ten steps urged by FCDA follow:

**Step 1.** Plan and organize for self-help within industrial plants and other large facilities. This calls for expansion of existing emergency and protective groups.

**Step 2.** Plan for evacuation of industrial plants. This, particularly, must be coordinated with local civil defense officials. It may be that local policy calls for "strategic type evacuation"—that is, evacuation during a period of great tension that could result in all-out attack. Any evacuation planning must consider carefully the problem of orderly shutdown and restoration of production.

**Step 3.** Provide Shelters. An outstanding example of shelter construction for employees is a manufacturing plant in southeastern Pennsylvania, which has "gone underground." Each employee has his underground space in the event of emergency.

**Step 4.** Plan for continuity of management. A description of personnel succession lists for executive level employees is found in FCDA Technical Bulletin TB 16-5 titled "Planning for Continuity of Industrial Management Following Disaster."

**Step 5.** Protect vital records and documents. This calls for duplication and safe storage of records important to the continuation of the company and plant production.

**Step 6.** Plan for emergency repair and restoration. This includes assessment and repair of damage and restoration of communications, power and production. It calls for wise utilization of available manpower in that direction.

**Step 7.** Establish a plant security program for prevention of sabotage and espionage. Investigation of suspected sabotage and espionage, of course, is the job of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This step implies basic preventive measures.

**Step 8.** Establish industrial mutual aid associations for civil defense. The

value of this step will be discussed more fully later on in this article.

**Step 9.** Deconcentrate critical production. Certainly it makes common sense that "spreading out" makes a less vulnerable target.

**Step 10.** Disperse new industrial plants.

These, then, are FCDA's ten recommended steps. It may be of interest to take a look into history and see how neglect of some of these steps helped the downfall of a major power engaged in warfare.

A study of Japanese industry during World War II revealed these interesting facts:

"Government orders to disperse different industries were issued at varying times. Some of the key industries, such as aircraft, received orders in October, 1944; others as late as June, 1945. Therefore, dispersal was late in starting.

"... Air attack had a substantial effect on production planning and production losses due to poorly planned dispersal efforts ...

"Repair units in large plants were organized around the plant maintenance department and were assisted by volunteer units. In small industries, repairs were made by departmental workmen and no special tools were provided. For lack of repair materials many repair units confined their activities solely to clearance toward the end of the war.

"Hose was everywhere insufficient," the report on fire-fighting in industrial plants continued, "and equipment maintenance was so poor as to preclude efficient operation. Shortage of fuel prevented frequent equipment tests; therefore, equipment failed often when needed and burned with the buildings it was designed to protect ...

"Industrial rescue services were almost totally ineffective ...

"Small plants were lacking in all but the most rudimentary first-aid equipment and sometimes, in that ..."

Generally, Japanese industrial plants were unprepared and this unpreparedness undoubtedly contributed to the great success of Allied air attacks.

It is interesting to note that while German factories and industrial plants were well-organized for civil defense, the Government's attitude did much to discourage preparation. This seems paradoxical, yet according to the Stanford Institute Research Report to FCDA was true. The official attitude was one of "supreme overconfidence."

It seems incredible, for instance, that as late as the fall of 1943 Adolph Hitler protested to Albert Speer, Minister for Weapons and Ammunition, against the latter's refusal to allocate material for the production of hair curlers!

The attitude of the German Government seemed to be "firm faith in the offensive as the best defensive." We read that in many instances "German factories came to the aid of official government organizations." There seemed to be the feeling that it was necessary for German civilians to believe they could not be bombed seriously.

## IS WAR LIKELY?

Do PEOPLE believe there is a need for a "war emergency" type of organization? Some civil defense workers, complaining of "apathy" (now a much over-used word) say "No." What are the facts?

Very recently, the Gallup Poll reported that, in 1956, the Poll discovered "a sharp increase" in the number of Americans who believe that another war is likely.

"As of today, two out of three Americans" (the report stated) "believe that there will be another global conflict within their lifetimes. This represents a rise of 15 percentage points since July of this year when war fear had reached its lowest point in recent years and a bare majority of 51 per cent thought a major war would occur during the course of their lives.

"No matter whether or not they think a world conflict is due to break out in their lifetime, a majority of Americans believe that the hydrogen bomb will be used against us should such a war occur.

"It is interesting to note that although a greater number today than in July think war is inevitable in their lifetime, the percentage who believe the H-bomb will be used against this country has dropped slightly in the same period. The H-bomb opinion follows:

	Today	July
Yes, will be ...	60%	63%
No, will not ...	17	17
Don't know ...	23	20

With this general opinion reportedly prevailing, the majority of Americans *must* believe in preparedness. Those of us who are civil defense leaders, however, must provide capable and aggressive leadership.



# HAIR DRESSERS IN CIVIL DEFENSE

READERS of this publication will recall, probably, an article in the October, 1956, issue titled "A Novel First Aid Station Idea." Now let us review how one county Civil Defense organization met the challenge of an idea.

The article told, briefly, of a visit to civil defense headquarters by an official of Montgomery County Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists Association. This official said:

"That hair dressing establishments are generally on well traveled highways and thus readily accessible as first aid stations. Such establishments have hot and cold water facilities for sterilization with antiseptic solutions and soap usually in good supply; they meet Federal and State sanitary requirements; have ample supplies of clean linens, and have booths for privacy, very often equipped with reclining chairs."

Using this basic idea, one county Civil Defense organization has formed, in cooperation with the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, a working committee. This plan has been evolved:

## "1. The Plan

To establish, maintain, promote and locate Emergency First Aid Stations as an adjunct to already existing medical service centers on main highways leading from metropolitan areas.

## "2. The Purpose

To provide first aid facilities for evacuees or other persons moving through the area. It is in no way meant to take the place of established centers for the care of local citizens but rather is for the transient whose presence and need must be considered. (It is presupposed that local people of the community will be cared for in already designated centers such as the firehouses, churches, etc.)

## "3. Why Hairdressers?

a. Many shops, because of business reasons, are located on main arteries of traffic which have already been designated as civil defense exits from the metropolitan areas.

b. Shops are in enviable position because:

(1) They have on hand, for daily usage, an ample supply of clean towels, cotton, antiseptics, soap, etc.

(2) Each must meet state requirements of sanitation, having adequate plumbing, with hot and cold water and at least one lavatory.

(3) Better than average lighting and electric wiring is available.

(4) Each shop has its own private line telephone.

(5) Most have booths for privacy, often equipped with reclining chairs.

c. Hairdressers have had to develop the ability of meeting and accommodating the public. Services rendered make them no stranger to personal contact.

## "4. Designation

a. Establishments to be chosen by representative committees of Civil Defense authority together with committee of hairdressers organization.

b. Factors to be considered in the choosing:

- (1) Location
- (2) Desirability
- (3) Accessibility
- (4) Existing facilities
- (5) Size
- (6) Distance between designated shops

c. It is to be understood that not all shops will be utilized. Those selected will serve as headquarters for other member hairdressers in the immediate area who will be assigned and advised of their post.

d. Each designated shop to display suitable identifying insignia for public information.

## "5. The Assignment of Competent Personnel to Each Designated Shop

a. The assignment of personnel to be agreed upon by representative committee of civil defense authority together with committee of hairdressers organization, who will also determine the necessary qualifications and establish what additional training standards or qualifications are needed.

b. At the discretion of the committee personnel can be chosen from a community who are already qualified but who have no heretofore assigned post under the general Civil Defense program.

c. It is suggested that the state (county) chairman of Civil Defense make the necessary arrangements with the local AMA and Visiting Nurse Association to gain their cooperation in having personnel assigned to each center. It is also feasible that hairdressers themselves be instructed in Red Cross First Aid Course to be better qualified to assist in emergency.

## "6. Supplies

a. A list of minimum requirements necessary to properly function will originate with the Civil Defense unit through its medical advisors.

b. All personnel when reporting to assigned post will have complete in-

struction and understanding of what supplies they have assumed obligation for."

Other Civil Defense organizations may use the same idea in a different way. The point is, here in the pages of THE KEYSTONE DEFENDER many such ideas are presented. Examine these ideas closely and use each and every one you can to your local advantage.

## Welcome, New Directors!

### WESTERN AREA

Mr. Orland Bruno, 1127 Sisca St., Sharpsburg, Pa.; Mr. James Hergenroeder, 149 W. Ingomar Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. Robert McKinnis, Jr., Prospect, Pa.; Mr. Ray B. Sykes, 42 South St., Ridgway, Pa.; Mr. John A. Sentz, 1200 Oklahoma Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. Harry W. Barton, Clay and School Sts., Mars, Pa.; Mr. Lawrence Singer, RD 7, Butler, Pa.; Mr. Charles Reed, Bobtown, Pa.; Mr. William Fletcher, 26 Rich St., Oil City, Pa.; Mr. Palmer Davis, Jr., 185 Pleasant Dr., Warren, Pa.; Mr. Paul W. Broome, Box 126, Noblestown, Pa.; Mr. Charles Schoeffel, Evans City, Pa.; Mr. W. Paull Wible, RD 1, Karns City, Pa.; Mr. Robert Swenson, 1308 Eighth Ave., Irwin, Pa.

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Mr. Calvin Weaver, 485 Bayard St., South Williamsport, Pa.; Mr. William Smart, Arnot, Pa.; Mr. Theodore Burgess, Wyalusing, Pa.; Mr. John Jennings, Wysox, Pa.; Mr. Hugh O'Neill, Portage Rd., Cresson, Pa.; Mr. Clyde Troutman, Liverpool, Pa.

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Mr. Woodrow Hafler, Trumbauersville, Pa.; Mr. John Baran, III, 82 Dean St., Beaver Meadows, Pa.; Mr. Norman Mertz, RD 2, Lehigh, Pa.; Mr. Charles Prohaska, 205 Nesbitt St., Larksville, Pa.; Mr. Francis Grogan, 1509 Washington St., Easton, Pa.; Mr. Stanley Aagaard, Box 106, Raubsville, Pa.; Mr. Carl Glover, Starrucca, Pa.; Mr. Henry DeHaven, Burgess, Borough Hall, West Chester, Pa.; Mr. Stanley Zaikowski, RD 1, Wapwallopen, Pa.; Mr. F. W. Heilman, Jr., 665 Woodland Ave., Pottstown, Pa.; Mr. William Reube, Hatfield, Pa.; Mr. William Fries, P. O. Box 23, Prompton, Pa.; Mr. William Mahle, RD 1, West Leesport, Pa.; Mr. John Galt, Glen Moore, Pa.; Col. Oscar Bohlin, 116 Beechwood Rd., Newtown Square, Pa.; Dr. Sidney Melnicove, Pine Grove, Pa.



# USE OF NARCOTICS

INFORMATION and guidance on the acquisition of narcotics for medicinal use during Civil Defense emergency was given recently in a Federal Civil Defense Administration Advisory Bulletin.

Narcotics have not been approved for procurement under the contributions program and are not stockpiled. The United States Bureau of Narcotics has stated that "There are sufficient narcotics now available in the normal channels of distribution to take care of all medical needs occurring as a result of a Civil Defense emergency."

It is the opinion of FCDA that local stockpiling of narcotics should not be attempted. They cite "the unnecessary burden in providing and maintaining the required security of such supplies." FCDA states its policy as "full use of the various existing sources and channels through which narcotics can now be obtained in sufficient quantity."

In its Bulletin, FCDA states that narcotics requirements are not as great as believed to be necessary by early Civil Defense planners. During World War II the dosage of morphine used was one-half grain in mass casualty care. Now one-fourth and one-eighth grain doses are the choice in military medicine. FCDA currently figures requirements of morphine on the basis of 3,000 such doses per thousand casualties. For increments of 5,000,000 casualties, 15,000,000 doses would be needed.

The FCDA bulletin states that, "All State and local civil defense organizations should proceed now with the matter of determining those individuals or agencies who are registered under the narcotic laws and should secure their cooperation in maintaining adequate, but not excessive stocks on hand and under proper protective safeguards.

"As many as possible of these registrants should be made a part of the State and local civil defense operational structure. Virtually all hospitals, clinics, physicians, and retail drugstores are so registered. Names of local narcotics manufacturers and wholesalers who hold the major supplies can be obtained from District Director of Internal Revenue for the area. Selected registrants may be designated as civil defense narcotics procurement officers. Only in time of a civil defense emergency as declared by the President or by the

Congress would they function as civil defense narcotics procurement officers and only in time of such emergency would the use of their official narcotic order forms be authorized for the acquisition of narcotics for civil defense use.

"Physicians, druggists, and other authorized personnel holding any of the above mentioned official narcotic blanks, and who have become designated as narcotics procurement officers for bona fide civil defense treatment agencies, first aid stations, and hospitals, will execute these forms for the required kinds and amounts of narcotic items to carry out their respective missions.

"Specifically, the narcotics form will be executed in three copies with the words 'Civil Defense Procurement' clearly marked across the face, and signed by the registrant as 'Civil Defense Narcotics Procurement Officer,' or in its abbreviated form 'CDNPO.' The original which may be used later as a claim for payment, will go to the supplier; the triplicate will go to the nearest district or sub-district narcotics office at the first opportunity; and the duplicate will remain with the registrant acting as Civil Defense Narcotics Procurement Officer.

"Sources of supply will be the existing outlying drugstores, wholesalers, manufacturers, and other sources to provide the initial requirements. It is contemplated that these sources will sustain initial requirements until Federal replenishments can be brought in.

"A certain amount of Federal resources of narcotics have been earmarked for stricken areas based on casualty estimates. Sufficient balances will be retained in these Federal stockpiles to take care of requests that come from stricken areas through the Regional Offices of FCDA after the supplies available from existing commercial sources in that area have been depleted. Detailed procedures for the utilization of Federal stocks are now being coordinated with the General Services Administration.

"During such an emergency the narcotic materials required by the Narcotics Procurement Officer from local sources as described above will be delivered by the most expeditious means to the casualty care stations or hospitals where needed within the general disaster area. Appropriate security measures shall be taken to

insure deliveries. Such security measures could consist of the accompaniment of a shipment by a police officer. At the treatment station the Narcotics Procurement Officer will turn the shipment over to the official in charge and obtain for his records a hand receipt acknowledging disposition of the material. Receipt of shipment may also be shown by an endorsement on the duplicate of the narcotics procurement form retained by the Civil Defense Narcotics Procurement Officer.

"Traffic of narcotics within the civil defense casualty care stations, hospitals, and other using facilities will be in accordance with the plans set up by the medical officer in charge. Furnished with each aid station are civil defense emergency medical tags which provide recording space for narcotics administration. The same is true in existing hospital records systems today as well as in Civil Defense Emergency Hospitals.

"Unused narcotic materials in local civil defense using facilities will be reported to the Civil Defense Headquarters for redistribution when the facility is closed." (Complete details are in FCDA AB 205, 1956.)

## NEW ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS CIVIL DEFENSE PERSONNEL

AN ORGANIZATION designed to assist Civil Defense Public Information officials in performance of their duties was organized recently. The representative for Region II was announced as Joseph R. Costa, PIO, Philadelphia Civil Defense Council, who may be addressed at 121 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

Qualifications for membership, according to a statement issued by the National Association of Public Information Officers for Civil Defense (the complete title of the organization) are one or more of the following conditions:

"A member of a State or local civil defense agency in the United States, its territories, or its possessions, who devotes the majority of his time to any phase of public information work.

"A representative of one or more of the mass media who devotes considerable time to the civil defense program."

An application fee of two dollars is required. Applications should be addressed to Mr. Costa, direct.



# SURPLUS PROPERTY NOTES

THE BASIC facts about the Surplus Property Program as it pertains to Civil Defense were discussed in the October, 1956 issue of *The Keystone Defender*. The purpose of this article is to inform Civil Defense Directors on the latest developments in the program.

The question most often asked seems to be, How can I determine whether a specific needed item will be on hand when my turn arrives?

There is no fool-proof method, frankly. However, you may, if you desire, call the warehouse in advance. The telephone number is Harrisburg Cedar 8-4516. Collect calls will not be accepted.

Now a basic guide has been issued by the State Council of Civil Defense, enumerating items currently available. This list is not infallible. Items listed therein may be picked up by another civil defense organization before the turn of a specific county arrives. The list is, nevertheless, a help. (The list is an addenda to State Council of Civil Defense Surplus Property Bulletin No. 2).

There are some directors who are still of the opinion that Federal Civil Defense Advisory Bulletin 202, distributed recently, is a catalogue of items available. This is definitely not true. It may be termed a guide but not a catalogue. The list is comprised of items desirable to civil defense but not necessarily available at least at the present time.

By this date nearly all civil defense directors know the exact location of the Harrisburg warehouse. For those as yet uninformed, it is located in the east end of the State Garage Building, 21st and North Parkway, just off State Street. (Note: State Street is Route 22 leading eastward out of Harris-

burg). At this writing signs had not been erected.

Another question asked often by directors is, Who from my organization may pick up this surplus property?

The answer is simple: The choice is yours. When you can't make the trip personally, you must authorize someone to represent you. You must make this authorization in writing and it must be filed with the State Council of Civil Defense at least ten days prior to the date of your authorized visit.

May I come down to Harrisburg, make my selection, and pick up the property selected later on?

This is another popular question. Unfortunately, this cannot be done. It would burden the warehouse beyond capacity within a short time. If you do not carry the selected item with you, it becomes "legal game" for the civil defense organization "next in line."

Another frequent question, How about swapping dates?

Answer: "Directors and their authorized representatives may call at the Display and Distribution Center to acquire property only on the days indicated in the official Acquisition Schedule." (Note: This is published in Information Circular 76, copies of which have been provided by the State Council of Civil Defense.)

Some idea of the surplus property currently available may be gained from an Availability Guide published late in December: Life rafts, life preservers, litters, paint, ladders, shovels, containers, cloth, covers, twine, screens, headsets, desks, file cabinets, chairs, paper, shoe pacs, shoes, shirts, jackets, underwear, hats, tools, medical and office supplies.

## OFFICIAL C. D. HISTORY

A NEW VOLUME in Great Britain's official history of the Second World War has been issued and is titled "Civil Defence."

The book is described as "a substantial account of the history, organization and practices of its World War II civil defense efforts." Among topics discussed are the Battle of Britain; complete story of recruitment, organization, training, equipment; evacuation; fire, rescue, auxiliary services; warning systems, blackout, shelter problems, and others.

The book contains 728 pages, 11 appendices, and 3 maps. It sells for

\$6.75, postage 23 cents extra. Orders may be placed with the British Information Services, Sales Section, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

A film, titled "The H-Bomb" has been announced also and is available at the same address. This film has been approved by the Federal Civil Defense Administration under its Matching Fund program.

In two reels, *The H-Bomb*, has a running time of 22 minutes and is priced at \$65.00. (Note: rental charge, \$3.50.)

Four new film strips have also been released by the British Government.

## Careers in Civil Defense

CAREERS in civil defense are being offered by the Federal Civil Defense Administration through a new management intern program now in operation.

The program, similar to the rapidly expanding career training systems in most Federal agencies and private firms, is designed to bring personnel of executive caliber into civil defense work with a broad, one-the-job knowledge of all phases of this pioneer field.

FCDA officials explain that this broader background is needed because civil defense has evolved into a highly complex program with many new specialties such as radiological defense and evacuation.

Seven interns so far have entered the two-year training program, which was inaugurated in July 1956. Within 30 months, acceptable interns who started at \$3,670 a year may expect a salary of \$6,390. Interns with more advanced degrees or experience start at \$4,525 a year, and may work up to \$7,570 annually.

Applicants must have a four-year college degree or three years of equivalent experience in an appropriate administrative, professional or other responsible job. However, under liberalized requirements, no longer must an applicant have had a public administration major in college.

There are no special age qualifications, but the applicant must be an American citizen.

Applicants meeting the qualifications face three hurdles: the Federal Service Entrance Examination to get into civil service, another written examination on public affairs or administrative problems, and an oral panel interview.

Training takes place at FCDA National Headquarters in Battle Creek, Mich. After training is completed, the individual may be assigned to National Headquarters or one of the agency's seven regional offices.

## Target Areas Change

FCDA issued recently Changes to the 1953 list of Civil Defense Target Areas. None of these changes included cities of Pennsylvania.

New target areas are listed as Tucson, Arizona and West Palm Beach, Florida. Changes from Target to Critical Target are Greensboro-High Point, North Carolina and Rockford, Illinois.



## HOME WARNING

(Continued from page 1)

warn of approaching attack. Then brief, controlled 120 cycle signals, sent over the regular electric power network, would trigger the alarm receiver. It would buzz loudly or ring an alarm to warn the listener to turn on his radio to receive official civil defense instructions.

The device can be installed in a radio or electric clock. It can also contain an electric light which goes on when the signal is sounded, thus permitting a deaf person to see the light and be warned of an emergency.

The system has been tested satisfactorily on power lines serving Midwest Research Institute without in any way disturbing the normal power transmission.

As demonstrated at Midwest for power company executives and FCDA officials, NEAR produced a noise similar to the growl of radio static. When attached to a radio, the signal automatically affects the speaker and amplifier and the alarm goes off even if the set is turned off. The warning device continues in a loud volume until it is turned off by a button on the rear of the radio.

Results of the reasearch indicate it is feasible to use the device in a national internal warning system. From a central location, it is conceivable that civil defense officials could alert a State, a group of States or the entire nation, simply by pushing a button. Relay systems would receive, amplify and retransmit the signal.

Midwest Research Institute officials point out the system could be used in emergencies other than enemy attack. For instance, it could warn of impending tornadoes.

It is not intended that NEAR will replace existing public warning systems, such as Conelrad Emergency radio broadcasts, sirens, horns or whistles, FCDA officials explained. It will supplement these, and extend the coverage of a national civil defense warning.

Officials of FCDA and Midwest Research Institute said the next steps in developing NEAR will be to conduct further laboratory tests and to draw up arrangements to manufacture the warning device. Then it is planned to test the system in a medium-sized city.

## Address Changes

PLEASE cooperate by notifying THE KEYSTONE DEFENDER promptly after a change of address. Returns by the Post Office Department remain a monthly headache.

## KEYSTONE DEFENDER

CIVIL DEFENSE CENTER

Quakertown, Pa.

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

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## MATCHING FUNDS REPORT

A SUMMARY released recently by the Federal Civil Defense Administration indicates that as of September 30, 1956, total matching funds approved and pending for Region II, Federal Civil Defense Administration, was \$3,258,728.00. The majority of this was for the Communications Program. Other popular programs were Attack Warning, Health, Special Weapons Defense, Training and Education.

Pennsylvania was the greatest user of the Matching Fund Program with a total of \$1,659,908.00. Ohio placed second in Region II.

It is interesting to note that Pennsylvania has not requested funds for the Helicopter Program or Evacuation studies. Few of the other states took advantage of these programs.

It has again been unofficially announced by FCDA that a new Matching Fund manual will be issued shortly.

## Bristol C. D. Commendation

ROCCO LAZZARO, an auxiliary policeman of Bristol borough, was cited recently for service "beyond the call of duty in guarding the Kemline Products Company warehouse to prevent looting during a fire on November 14th."

A citation was presented to Mr. Lazzaro by Captain Howard Boyd, Bristol Borough Civil Defense Director, who congratulated Rocco for his 14-hour vigil. The commendation came from the Bucks County Council of Civil Defense.

## ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS

(Continued from page 1)

mation of clouds and the precipitation process must be continually investigated!

2. The amount of ionization produced by the radioactive material is insignificant in affecting general atmospheric conditions. Various theories on the possible connection between the electrical properties of the atmosphere and the precipitation process are still in the developmental stage.

3. Dust thrown into the air by past volcano eruptions decreased the direct solar radiation received at the ground by as much as 10-20%. The contamination of the atmosphere by past nuclear tests has not produced any measurable decrease in the amount of direct sunlight received at the earth's surface. There is a possibility that a series of explosions designed for the maximum efficiency in throwing debris into the upper atmosphere might significantly affect the radiation received at the ground.

4. Much of the increase in severe storms reported in recent years can be traced directly to the improved methods of reporting severe storms that normally occur.

No statistically significant changes in the weather during the first ten years of the atomic age have been found, yet careful physical analysis of the effects of nuclear explosions on the atmosphere must be made if we are to obtain a definite evaluation of this problem. Although it is not possible to prove that nuclear explosions have or have not influenced the weather, it is believed that such an effect is unlikely.